

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

No News of the Telegraph Fleet.

TROUBLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

FRANCE SUPPORTS THE SPANIARDS.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM INDIA.

THE REBELLION SPREADING.

Nothing Further from China.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 25th of June, arrived here at noon on Thursday, July 8.

The steamship Northern Light arrived out of Southampton on the morning of the 25th of June.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 25, 1858.

The Tory Administration has managed to get lucky out of all the scrapes into which Lord Palmerston brought the country. The French difficulty was settled in spite of Dr. Bernard's acquittal; King Bomba yielded in the Cagliari affair; the Paris Conference goes smoothly on, without any quarrel or excitement; and the gross prosecutions against Tschersky and Tschersky were abandoned at the eleventh hour, upon the declaration of the defendants that they had no intention to incite anybody to murder and assassination, offering at the same time to discontinue the sale of the objectionable pamphlet, which nobody now wants to buy, as it has become stale. The case was watched closely by the English public, and the Government saw that a public trial would only serve to expose the Emperor of the French, while an acquittal was unavoidable; accordingly, the Solicitor-General arranged for the defendant to be committed to the Tower for general satisfaction. The American difficulty was never taken for serious here in England, the Government as well as the country being most anxious to remain on good terms with the United States; and not having had any intention to insult the stars and stripes, they had no objection to any dignified acquittal, such as tightens the bonds of amity and good fellowship.

Even the India legislation, upon which the Administration was nearly wrecked, having had to throw overboard first Lord Ellenborough, then his bill, and at last even Mr. St. John's bill, goes on as smoothly as possible. The Whigs, who have been assiduously assenting to Lord Stanley's bill without any great speeches; but John Bright, evidently the greatest man in the House of Commons, made a most remarkable speech, important for comprehensive views, and bearing the traces of a great organizing talent. He advocated a general amnesty, full security of property, the abandonment of the inequities to the titles of the landed gentry, and of the policy of annexation. He recommended the full recognition of the right of adoption, and the formation of an Indian High Court, and the settlement of disputes between the British Government and any Indian Prince or British subjects in India, whether native or European. He recommended a proclamation setting forth that the people of England held that the Christian religion was the true one and the best for mankind, but that England was resolved that no kind of wrong should be done to the millions who professed other religions as were held to be true in India. He found fault with the office of a Governor-General in India, his position and power being too high and too great not to turn the head of any ordinary man; and proposed a division of the Indian Empire into provinces, each of them to be governed as an independent State, with a Governor and a Council, from which natives should not be excluded. Old Indians call Bright's ideas, of course, Utopian; still, as he is a personal friend and confidential adviser of Lord Stanley, the present President of the Board of Control, it is very probable that should the Tory Administration become more consolidated, most of these views may be carried out by-and-by.

The state of the Thames becomes day by day more dangerous. Most of Parliament get so sick at the terrible smell which has invaded the palace of Westminster, and the purification of this immense sewer cannot be postponed any longer. Formerly an act of Parliament prohibited that any sewer should be directed into the river, but during the last fifty years this policy has been abandoned, and the clear waters of the Thames have now become stained with the most abominable filth. The cost of the proposed system of sewerage is, however, so great that the London ratepayers can hardly afford to pay it. Perhaps the danger of the members of Parliament will induce them to take up the cause as a general one, and as the commitments of Paris are paid for in part by the bill.

Napoleon continues to have England and Austria abused in his semi-official papers. The war panic has, however, somewhat subsided in England since Gen. Eschmeyer has been replaced by Mr. Delangle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 31st of June the House of Lords was not in session.

In the House of Commons, Lord Goschen moved the second reading of the bill for the regulation of partnerships. The bill proposed that all who entered into partnerships, and traded under other names than their own, should be required to enter their names in a register for the information of the public in general. Opponents to the measure was so strong that the bill was withdrawn.

On the 24th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Malmesbury read the official account received from the French Government in reference to the murder of the crew of the "free labor" ship Reine, off the coast of Africa, and the capture of the vessel by the British mail steamer Aquila. It appeared that the vessel was not taken possession of by the Ethiopians from any sympathy toward the negroes on board, but from a feeling that the crew had been murdered, and that the captain and officers were pirates. The only difficulty that had arisen had been whether the French captain, who was on board when the vessel was captured, was on board when the vessel was captured, or whether he was on board when the vessel was captured.

On the 24th, in the House of Commons, Lord Stanley moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Government of India. He explained its provisions, which have already been published in full, and submitted the bill to the candid consideration of the House as a whole. The bill was read by the Queen as the Sovereign of India. Mr. Bright called for a provisional form of government, to a more permanent and valuable form of administration, under the direct responsibility of a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Bright made a lengthy speech on Indian affairs in general, and stated that although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high, and his power too great; and that the Government should be made responsible to the House of Commons, and not to the Queen.

Mr. Whitehead thought some of Mr. Bright's expressions were quite imprudent, but as some were unimpeachable, he did not think it prudent to contradict them.

The complete bill in domestic politics for the past week gives the opportunity to speak of a dramatic piece entitled *Les Femmes de France*, which has had the rare privilege of being more talked about for the past month than any play that has appeared within the year. On the literary merits, which are considerable, and its qualities as a dramatic performance, I shall not enlarge. What is more worth notice here, and likely to interest your readers, is the subject of the piece. In its manner of treatment by the dramatist, in Emile Augier the principal author's defense of it in his preface to the new published drama, and in the discussion by the critics and the public of drama and preface, are revealed curious traits of French, or to speak more justly, of Parisian manners. To bring these into general notice, and to state that although he considered the bill failed in one or two points, he would not oppose the second reading. He thought that the Governor-Generalship should be abolished, the position of that officer being too high, and his power too great; and that the Government should be made responsible to the House of Commons, and not to the Queen.

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The bill was read a second time.

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from Nohant to a convent, though she should walk down the Boulevard in male attire; Jean d'Aves, though she should reappear there in full armor, would not be a lioness. Dress a la mode, and in the extreme of the mode—that is, a very expensive dress—of which the lorettes of Paris furnish the models to the virtuous fashionable, women of this and some other capitals, makes the lioness, who, to maintain her lioness character, must keep herself in evidence at balls, soirées, and places of public amusement. She must be either a married woman or a lorette. There is no visible distinction, even to the eye of so keen an observer as Alphonse Karr, between the married and the unmarried variety. If married, then her husband must be rich, or ruined, or worse.

Now to the drama. The personages with whom I have to do are M. Pommerehne, a man between 40 and 50 years old, a model of integrity, honor and innocence, a notary's clerk with an income of 12,000 francs a year; Seraphine, his wife, of whom he is uxoriously fond—having half his age, and spending three times his income—she is the Lioness; M. Lecamier, a lawyer, a friend of old Pommerehne; Therese, his wife, young, pure, full of all good things, formerly a ward of old Pommerehne, whom she loves as a father, and through whose influence she has been able to bring a large dowry to her husband; M. Bordonog, a friend of all the parties, a man of the (Parisian) world. Of this last I may have more to say by-and-by.

You observe this is a domestic drama, purporting to represent the everyday life and manners of Paris in 1858. The plot, though very ingenious, is simple. As it develops, we find that Seraphine's extravagant expenses are defrayed by Lecamier, who, though he has lost all affection for her, and is seeking the means of breaking off his criminal relations with his own and his wife's friend, finds bound in honor meantime, in paying Seraphine's milliner's and dressmaker's bill. Accident reveals the true state of things first to Therese, who, with exceeding (French) heroism, suppresses her shame and rage, preserving appearances of affection toward her husband and of friendship for Seraphine, whose brazen, shameless forwardness she kisses with her pure lips, and telling several lies with the same pure lips, all for the sake of old Pommerehne, who is still in uxorious, blissful ignorance of his wife's fault. At last he discovers—but no, he is too persistently blind ever to discover what has long been an open secret to the rest of the world—the discovery is made for him by his wife's fault.

Here is the main trait of Parisian social manners. Friendly and cordial, and the dramatic characters who decided that the piece should be performed—a decision which was set aside by the Emperor at the direct intervention of Prince Napoleon—all agree that there are *hommes purses* in such numbers that their existence may be counted among the "social ills" of the time. The very objections made to M. Augier's play draw the trait more distinctly, and add to it curious shadings. The existence of the *hommes purses* is not questioned, but the propriety of exhibiting an undressed sordid scene on the stage.

"Thanks to the theater, to history, to novels, to the *Variétés* of Louis XIV., the *Pentagone* of Louis XV., and the *Journal* of Louis XVI., the *Journal* of Louis XVIII., and the *Journal* of Louis XIX., the *Journal* of Louis XX., the *Journal* of Louis XXI., the *Journal* of Louis XXII., the *Journal* of Louis XXIII., the *Journal* of Louis XXIV., the *Journal* of Louis XXV., the *Journal* of Louis XXVI., the *Journal* of Louis XXVII., the *Journal* of Louis XXVIII., the *Journal* of Louis XXIX., the *Journal* of Louis XXX., the *Journal* of Louis XXXI., the *Journal* of Louis XXXII., the *Journal* of Louis XXXIII., the *Journal* of Louis XXXIV., the *Journal* of Louis XXXV., the *Journal* of Louis XXXVI., the *Journal* of Louis XXXVII., the *Journal* of Louis XXXVIII., the *Journal* of Louis XXXIX., the *Journal* of Louis XL., the *Journal* of Louis XLI., the *Journal* of Louis XLII., the *Journal* of Louis XLIII., the *Journal* of Louis XLIV., the *Journal* of Louis XLV., the 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